

County Clerks
(Notes from Chapman Collection)

ISLE OF WIGHT LIBRARY
SOUTHFIELD BRANCH

County Clerks.

Thomas Wombwell -	1645-56
✓ Thomas Woodward -	56-62
✓ John Jennings -	62-77
John Bronfield -	77-79
John Pitt -	79-92
Hugh Davie -	92-96
✓ Charles Chapman -	96-1710
Idemey Eightfoot -	1710-29
James Ingles -	1729-32
James Baker -	32-54
Richard Baker -	54-70
William Drew -	70-72
Nathaniel Brewell -	72-87
Francis Young -	87-94
James Young -	94-1800
Francis Young 2nd -	1800-1801
Nathaniel Young -	1801-1841

Nathaniel P. Young -	1841-69
✓ Charles H. Hord -	69-70
Nathaniel P. Young 2nd.	70-87

405
22

MEMORIALS

OF

OLD VIRGINIA CLERKS,

ARRANGED

ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTIES,

WITH

COMPLETE INDEX OF NAMES,

AND

DATES OF SERVICE FROM 1634 TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPILED BY F. JOHNSTON,

FORMERLY CLERK OF ROANOKE COUNTY.

LYNCHBURG, VA.:

J. P. BELL COMPANY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1888.

MEMORIAL OF ADAM STEPHENSON.

Adam Stephenson, the first clerk of Highland county, was born March 15th, 1811, in Bath county. He had very limited advantages of education, but, by his own unaided exertions and determination, he became very proficient in mathematics. The first public office he ever held was deputy sheriff of Bath county from 1840 to 1847. In January, 1838, he married Miss Charlotte Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Bath county. At the organization of the county court, on the 20th day of May, 1847, he was elected clerk; was re-elected in 1852 by the people, and again in 1858, and continued to hold the office until July, 1864. He was also a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850-51 from the district composed of Bath, Rockbridge and Augusta.

He was an excellent clerk, very methodical in his habits, and performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the courts and of the people. He kept the records in perfect order, and never lost or mislaid a paper, although the records had to be removed during the war and hid to prevent destruction by the federal army.

MEMORIAL OF CAPTAIN JACOB C. MATHENY.

He was born February 27th, 1837, in Bath county (now Highland). He was a son of Abijah Matheny; volunteered as a private in Company E, Thirty-first Virginia regiment of Early's brigade; was badly wounded at the battle of "McDowell," on the 8th of May, 1862; was elected captain of his company in 1863; was wounded the second time at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-

house, May 19th, 1864; was a brave soldier and distinguished for his unflinching courage in battle.

In May, 1864, he was elected to succeed Adam Stephenson as clerk of Highland county, but served but one year, when, being disqualified from holding the office, he retired, but continued to discharge all its duties as the deputy of A. J. Jones from 1865 to 1869, and for Thomas H. Sloven from 1869 to 1870, when he was appointed clerk by the judge of the county court; was elected clerk by the people in May, 1870, and has held the office by popular election from that time to the present (1887), and re-elected in May, 1887, for another term. He is a good clerk; keeps his office in beautiful order, taking great pride in it.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY.

Isle of Wight was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Its name was originally *Warroquyake* shire, which it retained but three years—probably because the name was so hard to pronounce. The clerks have been as follows:

1. Thomas Wombwell, from 1645 to 1656, - 11 years.
2. Thomas Woodson, from 1656 to 1662, - 6 years.
3. John Jennings, from 1662 to 1677, - 15 years.
4. John Broomfield, from 1677 to 1679, - 2 years.
5. John Pitt, from 1679 to 1692, - 13 years.
6. Hugh Davis, from 1692 (died in a month.)
7. Charles Chapman, from 1692 to 1710, - 18 years.
8. Henry Lightfoot, from 1710 to 1729, - 19 years.

9. James Ingles, from 1729 to 1732, - - 3 years.
10. James Baker, from 1732 to 1754, - - 22 years.
11. Richard Baker, from 1754 to 1770, - - 16 years.
12. William Drew, from 1770 to 1772, - - 2 years.
13. Nathaniel Burwell, from 1772 to 1787, - 15 years.
14. Francis Young (1st), from 1787 to 1794, 7 years.
15. James Young, from 1794 to 1800, - - 6 years.
16. Francis Young (2d), from 1800 to 1801, 1 year.
17. Nathaniel Young, from 1801 to 1841, - 40 years.
18. Nathaniel Peyton Young (1st), from 1841 to 1869, - - - - 28 years.
19. Charles H. Hart, from 1869 to 1870, - 1 year.
20. Nathaniel Peyton Young (2d), from 1870 to 1887, - - - - 17 years.

It will be seen that the clerkship has been held by the *Young* family for a hundred years—that is, from 1787 to 1887.

Francis Young (1st) came to Isle of Wight in 1768 from Brunswick, where he had served as deputy clerk with John Robinson, deputy under Robert Turnbull, ancestor of the present clerk of that county. He took charge of the office of Isle of Wight under Richard Baker, and continued in the office as deputy until his death, then for William Drew, and afterwards for Nathaniel Burwell, who left the county during the war of the Revolution and went to the north side of the James, (probably to King William.—F. J.) leaving Francis Young in charge of the office. He afterwards went into service himself, and when Tarleton made a *raid* upon Smithfield (which was then the county seat) in 1781, he was foiled in his intended effort to burn the county records by the wife of Francis Young, who re-

moved and buried them in a *trunk*, which is in the clerk's office *now*, having been preserved as a monument of Mrs. Young's patriotism and fortitude.

Francis Young was succeeded as clerk by his son, James, who died in 1780, and was succeeded by his brother, Francis, who died in December, 1780, and was succeeded by his brother, Nathaniel, who died July 24, 1841, and was succeeded, in September, 1841, by Nathaniel Peyton Young, the present clerk, who was then twenty-five years and seven months of age, and who has been regularly appointed or elected and held the office, without opposition, ever since, save for the short time from May, 1869, to June, 1870, when he was removed by *military authority*. During that period the office was nominally filled by Charles H. Hart, a young man from Southampton county, who was able to take the required oath.

The *Wombwell* family (first clerk) is still represented in the county by the somewhat changed name of *Womble*.

Of the Woodwards there is no trace left, nor of the Broomfields nor Ingles. Hugh Davis, William Drew, John Pitt and Charles Chapman are represented by a number of worthy and highly esteemed descendants. Colonel John Pitt was a man of great influence in his day and a large land-owner. He was the neighbor and friend of Colonel Joseph Bridger, king's counsel and secretary, who died in 1634, and whose tomb is now to be seen intact.

John Jennings was also a man of wealth and, traditionally, one of great influence.

Of Henry Lightfoot there are many lineal descendants, but none of that name. The last of the name

was Bartholomew Lightfoot, who was deputy clerk under Nathaniel Young from 1801 to 1830. Rowland D. Buford, late accomplished clerk of Bedford circuit court, married his granddaughter.

A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE YOUNG FAMILY.

In several of the counties in Virginia, as well under her colonial as independent organization, the clerkship has been filled by members of one family and name for long terms by successive appointments and elections. One of the most remarkable instances of the occurrence is that of the family of *Young* in Isle of Wight, who from grandfather, through three sons, to grandson, the present clerk, have filled the office for more than one hundred years without a break. Five gentlemen named *Young* have filled the office of clerk of courts in Isle of Wight county, viz.: Francis Sr., James, Francis, Jr., Nathaniel and Nathaniel Peyton Young, the present clerk.

Francis Young, the first clerk with that name, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1735. He was the issue of Michael Young by marriage with Martha Saddle. In early life he entered the office of Robin Turnbull, the then clerk of Brunswick county, to whom he was appointed a deputy clerk. When acting in that capacity, Francis Young, Sr., married Elizabeth Bennett, a descendant of Richard Bennett, colonial governor in 1652, and whose mother was Elizabeth Peyton; and their issue were four daughters and five sons. In 1768 he left the office of R. Turnbull and, with his family, came to Isle of Wight, and served as deputy clerk under Richard Baker, (the ancestor of the late Hon. Richard H. Baker, whose ermine whilst judge

of this circuit was unspotted, and whose professional life and moral character were pure and blameless), William Drew and Nathaniel Burwell. N. Burwell was appointed the clerk of court of Isle of Wight in 1772.

When measures were inaugurated by Virginia and other British colonies in America which were followed by their acknowledged independence of the mother country after a bloody but successful war of seven years, Nathaniel Burwell did not affiliate with the colonists in their hostile proceedings, but retained his loyalty to the British crown. Soon after the Declaration of Independence he left the county, and, as I learn from good authority, never returned to it. There is a tradition that, after the treaty of peace with Great Britain had been ratified, he did return and, after a short stay in the county, he resigned the clerkship, settled up his private business and moved to other parts. The only memento of Nathaniel Burwell in Isle of Wight county is "Burwell's bay," on which he owned a body of land. On its shore the old Indian town was located, and, in my youth, it was generally called "Warrosquoiake bay." The Burwells, in the direct and collateral lines, by this and other names, are yet numerous in Virginia and other States. The late Dr. Robert Butler, who died when treasurer of Virginia, married Eliza Bracken, daughter of Rev. John Bracken, then president of William and Mary college. Her mother was Eliza Burwell, of Frederick county, Virginia. The only issue of Dr. Robert Butler and Eliza Bracken who left issue was the late Dr. John Bracken Butler, who married Mary A. Benton, of Suffolk, Virginia, who, with several children, is now living in Brooklyn or New York.

From the first removal of Nathaniel Burwell from the county, and during the war of Independence, Francis Young, Sr., being the senior deputy, remained in charge of the office and discharged the duties of clerk. Independent of his faithful and satisfactory performance of the official business assigned him as deputy clerk, the successful concealment of the county records from the British army when passing through the county under Tarleton, in 1781, might be mentioned here as full evidence of the patriotic foresight and zeal of his wife and family. The preservation of the records is mainly due to the protective care of his good lady, he, at the time, being in the service, as commissary of the brigade of General John S. Wills. A detail of the facts connected with this memorable performance has been inserted elsewhere, and to repeat them here would be superfluous.

On the death of Francis Young, Sr., in December, 1794, he was succeeded, through an election by the county court at the January term of 1795, by James, his oldest son. James Young married Lucy Fearn, and their issue were James F., John B., Elizabeth and Sally. *In parentibus:* James married Lucy Anne, daughter of Rev. Samuel Butler, the last colonial parson of Scutlark parish, Surry county. He was also a gallant officer (major) in the Virginia line during the Revolutionary war of 1776. After the death of Rev. William Hubbard, the last colonial minister in Newport parish, the Rev. Major Butler was frequently called on to perform clerical services in Isle of Wight—marriages, christenings and burials. At the "ministration of private baptism of children," he officiated for *one* now living in Smithfield. He was the brother of Dr.



Nathl Young

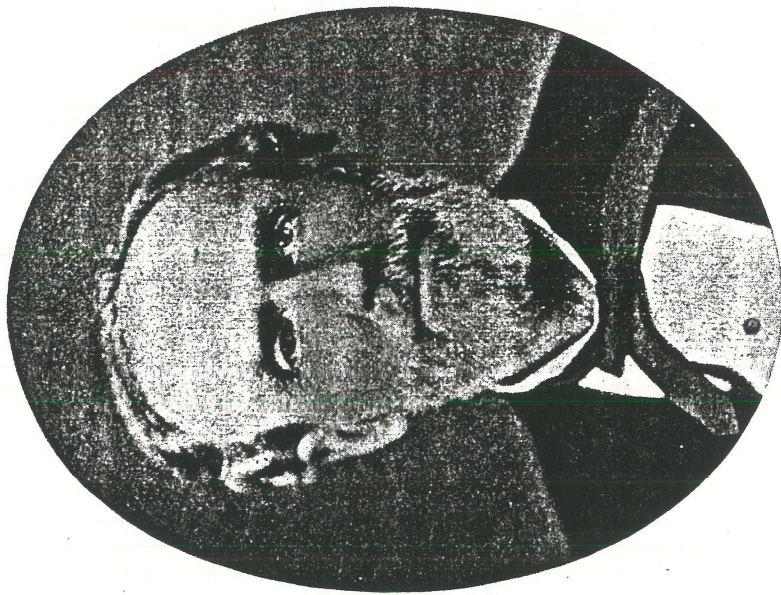
Ro. Butler, late treasurer of Virginia, and of John Butler, the father of the venerable William F. Butler, a highly esteemed resident of Staunton. James and Lucy Anne Young (*née* Butler) left no issue. James Young, the clerk, died in January, 1800, and was succeeded in the clerkship by his brother Francis (2d), through an election of the county court in the month of July, 1800.

The official life of Francis Young (2d) was of short duration; and his biography, in some respects, is remarkable. He had formed a matrimonial engagement with Sally Nelson, a number of years before, which was not consummated until a short time before his election as clerk. This alliance existed only a few months, he having died in December, 1800, holding the office only five months, and leaving no issue, but a widow, who subsequently married James Atkinson, father of the late Hon. Archer Atkinson. He was succeeded by his youngest brother, Nathaniel Young, the father of N. P. Young, the present clerk of both the county and circuit courts of Isle of Wight.

Nathaniel Young was born in Isle of Wight in 1778. He was elected the clerk of that county in January, 1801. In connection with his election a curious coincidence may be mentioned. When the magistrates met at the January court of 1801, the business of primary importance was the election of a clerk. The court being opened in due form, the question of election was taken up. There were two candidates for the office—Nathaniel Young, a deputy of his deceased brother Francis, and Thomas Godwin, who had served as deputy in the clerk's office of Norfolk county. The court proceeded to ballot, and more than one resulted

in an equal number for each candidate. At that time George Purdie was an old Scotch merchant of Smithfield, and a justice of the county, whose infirmities from age prevented him from attending the court. In order to break the tie (so-called *deadlock*), an urgent request was sent to Mr. Purdie to come to the court-house and decide the matter. He complied, and after taking a seat on the bench, was informed as to the state of the case. Then Mr. Purdie addressed the candidate, saying: "Nat Young, I have known your family long and well. Your mother is old and too infirm to care for herself. If you will pledge me that, so long as you live, she shall suffer no want for attention, care and the necessities of life, I will give my vote in your favor." The pledge was made, and Nathaniel Young was elected, and by successive elections filled the office of clerk until his death in July, 1841. The strange coincidence is that, in 1814, Nathaniel Young married a granddaughter of the said George Purdie, and the first child from that marriage was Nathaniel Peyton Young, the present clerk of the courts of Isle of Wight.

The first wife of Nathaniel Young was Sally, a daughter of Ralph West, of Oystershell Neck, in this county. Their children were the late Dr. Robert West Young, for some time in the United States state department when Mr. Marey was secretary of state, and Sarah Virginia Bennett, who married the late Dr. Robert M. Boykin, a brother of the late General Francis M. Boykin, who represented this county and district, as delegate and senator *ad libitum*, and who died in Richmond during the war for secession. The second marriage of Nathaniel Young was with Mary Robinson Purdie, the oldest child of the late Dr. John H.



N. P. Young

Purdie and Anne Moore, of York county, and a sister of Dr. John R. Purdie, now the oldest living native resident of Smithfield.

N. P. Young, the present clerk, was born on the 10th day of June, 1816, in Smithfield, and, by election of the county court, succeeded his father in 1841. On June 15th, 1843, he married Sarah Virginia Carroll, a daughter of the late Gray Carroll, Esq., who was the father of Gray Carroll, yet a resident of Fauquier county, and late professor of mathematics in the college at Blacksburg. N. P. Young survives his only wife, who was the mother of three daughters, now living with him. With the exception of himself, his daughters and two grandchildren, the only descendant of his grandfather, the *first* Francis Young, who is a resident of this county with the name of *Young*, is Nathaniel Francis Young, son of his half-brother, Dr. R. W. Young and Ann Webb, of Portsmouth, Virginia. His two grandchildren alluded to above are the issue of the said N. P. Young by marriage with Anne Robinson, the youngest daughter of N. P. Young. There are two living sons of Dr. R. W. Young, one in Washington city and one in New Orleans, each of whom is married. A daughter of Dr. R. W. Young married a gentleman in France, and is now living in that country.

J. R. PURDIE.

duties, Beatie giving very little attention to them. He was superintendent of the penitentiary from 1858 to 1872. The records of his office bear ample testimony to his careful and diligent attention to the duties of the clerk's office, and his administration of the penitentiary was highly efficient. He was reared in Culpeper county, and was the brother of Hon. John S. Pendleton and of Albert G. Pendleton, a distinguished lawyer of Giles county, Va.

3. W. C. Sexton, from 1858 to 1887, - - 29 years.
Re-elected in May, 1887.

Of the Circuit Court.

1. Peter C. Johnston, (brother of General Joseph E.), from April, 1832, to May, 1836, (resigned), - - - - 4 years.
2. A. B. Moore, from 1836 to 1847 (resigned), 11 years.
His brother, Thomas A. Moore, was clerk and deputy clerk of Jefferson county forty-seven years.
3. James F. Pendleton, from 1847 to 1852, 5 years.
4. Edward A. Scott, from 1852 to 1860, (resigned) - - - - 8 years.
5. John S. Copenhaven, from 1860 to 1869, (removed), - - - - 9 years.
6. C. F. Lincoln, (military appointee) from 1869 to 1870, - - - - 1 year.
7. E. L. Roberts, from 1870 to 1875, - - 5 years.
8. W. C. Sexton, from 1875 to 1887, - - 12 years.

W. C. Sexton.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Southampton was formed in 1748 from Isle of Wight. The clerks have been:

1. Richard Kello, from 1748 to 1773, - - 25 years.
2. Samuel Kello, from 1773 to 1798, - - 25 years.
3. Samuel Kello, Jr., from 1798 to 1815, - 17 years.
4. James Rocuelle, from 1815 to 1835, - 20 years.

See sketch of him below.

5. Littleton Richard Edwards, from 1835 to 1883, - - - - 48 years.

Born in Brunswick county, June 5th, 1800; for several years deputy clerk in that county; appointed deputy

under James Rochelle in 1827; and on his death in 1835 was appointed clerk of the courts of Southampton, which he continued to be until his death in 1883—the long period of forty-eight years. At the close of the late war, Major Edwards was disqualified from holding the office, but it was held under the *military government* by others for his benefit, and he was really clerk during the period of his disability. As soon as he became eligible he was again elected to the office, in name as well as in fact, when he was seventy years old. No higher testimony could be furnished of the estimate in which he was held as a clerk.

6. Joseph B. Prince, from 1883 to 1887, - 4 years.
Re-elected in May, 1887, for six years.

MEMORIAL OF JAMES ROCHELLE.

James Rochelle, son of John and Judith (Gilliam) Rochelle, was born, in the year 1786, at his father's place, called "The Hermitage," in Southampton county, Virginia. In 1815, at the age of twenty-nine, he was chosen by the magistrates of the county clerk of Southampton, an office which he held for twenty consecutive years. On the 19th of April, 1817, he was married to Mrs. Martha Blow (Hines) Gray, daughter of William and Martha (Blow) Hines, and widow of Dr. Henry Miles Gray. James Rochelle died on the 17th of August, 1735, in the fiftieth year of his age, and was buried at "The Hermitage," the place where he was born. His widow, Mrs. Martha (Hines-Gray) Rochelle, survived him. His only children who passed the age of childhood, were two sons, John William and James Henry, and one daughter, Martha Blow.

The name of James Rochelle has not been connected with any remarkable public events; but he has left a name for irreproachable purity and integrity of character that is of priceless value to his descendants. He was a high model and type of the old Virginia clerk, intelligent, scrupulously careful and attentive to all his official duties, and with a polite and pleasing manner to all around him. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of many of the most distinguished men of his day, not only in Southampton but elsewhere, and his office was regarded as the best of all schools for a young man who wished to make the law his pursuit in life. Among others who placed themselves under his instruction was George H. Thomas, afterwards the distinguished federal general in the late war, as to whom the

following extract from "Van Horne's Life of Major-General George H. Thomas," (page 2), makes interesting mention. "The first twenty years of his life were spent in a quiet home, subject to the moulding influences of a refined family and elevating external associations. In his twentieth year he completed with honor the prescribed course of study of the Southampton Academy, located near his home. Soon after his graduation he entered the office of James Rochelle, his uncle, who was county clerk at the time. While acting as deputy clerk he commenced the study of the law; but another career soon offered itself. At that time the Hon. John Y. Mason represented the congressional district which embraced Southampton county, and having an appointment to a cadetship at the military academy at West Point to offer to some young man in his district, he called upon Mr. Rochelle, and offered it to his nephew. Mr. Rochelle said, in reply, 'Let us call the boy, and ascertain what he thinks of the proposition.' The 'boy' accepted promptly, and the legal profession lost a worthy candidate for its duties and honors, while the profession of arms gained one of its highest ornaments."

As showing the estimate in which Mr. James Rochelle was held as a wise and judicious instructor of young men in the duties of the clerkship, the following extract is given of a letter addressed to him (dated June 12th, 1813) by the Hon. Edwin Gray, representative in congress

"*Dear Sir:*—Mr. Kello having been so kind as to permit my son, James, to write in the clerk's office for his improvement, and to prepare him for the study of law, I have sent him now for that purpose. He will live with his uncle, and it is my wish that he may ren-

der himself useful to you. Permit me to ask the favor of you to advise and instruct him in the business he undertakes."

Other letters, addressed to Mr. Rochelle by persons of prominence and distinction at that day, have been placed in my hands to be used according to my discretion. Some of these are too long to be published entire, but extracts will be given sufficient to show that he was in correspondence with those persons who occupied public positions in the general assembly and in the congress of the United States, and that he was looked upon as a man of uncommon intelligence and influence, whose opinions and counsels were held in high esteem.

(1) A letter from Hon. James Trezvant, member of congress, dated April 23d, 1826, refers to the *Panama mission* as having occupied much of the time of congress, against which he states that he voted, as being "a departure from the settled policy of the country as recommended by Washington in his farewell address."

(2) A letter from Albert Gallatin, dated 29th May, 1826, in which he advises with Mr. Rochelle as to a suggestion made by Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of war, with the approbation of the president, that "measures be taken to collect comparative vocabularies of all the languages and dialects of the Indian tribes existing within the United States. Circulars will be addressed to all the Indian superintendents and agents, and to the missionaries with whom the department has correspondence. But they have no agent with the *Nottoways*, and we are fortunate that you should be disposed to lend your aid as to them."

(3) A letter from Hon. John Y. Mason (dated January 11, 1828), then in the senate of Virginia, in which

the politics of the day are freely discussed, especially as to the appointment of presidential electors for the *election* of that year; among other things saying: "The Adams convention is now in session here. They have made out an electoral ticket on which the names of James Madison and James Monroe are placed. I have no idea that either of them will serve; but the Adams men are all anxious that their cause should be aided by great names." Farther on, he says: "On the subject of the circuit court bill, I thank you for your confidence and friendly suggestions. I have not yet made up my mind on the subject. It is one of immense magnitude, and I fully appreciate the responsibility of my situation. For a novelty, I believe that there will be no artillery opened on the *clerks* this winter. If there be, I shall, as formerly, stand by them."

(4) A letter from Hon. John Y. Mason, a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia, dated Richmond, December 18, 1829. He expresses great fear that the convention will accomplish *no good*; among other things saying: "The body is so equally divided into geographical parties, that every question is divided by nearly the same votes. Sitting by Mr. Madison the other day, and the house being nearly divided on some unimportant question, the old man remarked to me that he believed if a motion were made that *two and two could make few*, it would produce a division of the house. Indeed, if any other argument were wanting to show that this convention should never have been called, it would be found in this striking disparity of views. The idea of breaking up the foundations of a government which for fifty-four years has produced so much happiness, and against

which not one solitary charge of misrule can be brought, would, to an unprejudiced mind, seem the last extreme of madness and folly."

(5) A letter from Hon. John Y. Mason, a senator in the general assembly of Virginia, dated Richmond, March 22, 1831, in which he says, among other things: "The general assembly have passed the bill fixing the tenure of the clerks' office at seven years, and authorizing two-thirds of the county court to dismiss. You can form no idea of the violence of many of the members against judges, clerks and sheriffs. You need not give yourself any uneasiness as to your office, for no opposition can affect you."

At the time of Mr. Rochelle's death, highly complimentary resolutions were adopted by the court of which he was clerk, and the following *obituary*, prepared by James Strange French, Esq., was published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of August 20, 1835:

"Died, at his residence in Southampton county, on the night of the 17th instant, in the fiftieth year of his age, James Rochelle, Esq. For twenty years he was clerk of the superior and inferior courts of his county, and discharged the various duties with so much ability and urbanity of manner as to win the confidence and regard of all who knew him. A victim of pulmonary consumption, he lingered for about five years, the greater part of the time confined to his bed; yet he murmured not at his fate, but sustained himself throughout with the most unshaken fortitude, even cheerful when not suffering acutely with pain. One who long knew him can say, that a more remarkable example of patience was never exhibited. Confined so long, and under circumstances so well calculated to irritate the

mind, he was never seen out of temper with a servant, or heard to utter an unkind syllable in reference to an acquaintance. No man has ever left us whom the country has more just reason to regret. No man was ever watched over with more untiring devotion; no man ever had dearer friends, or qualities better calculated to inspire the warmest friendship. No man ever lived who, in all the relations of life, was more scrupulously honest, and I have never known one so pure, so gentle, so benevolent. As a husband, father, friend, and master, his example was all that is beautiful and bright; and long, long will his memory be cherished with the deepest affection by each one who stood in the above relations. He has left a wife, three children and numerous friends to mourn his irreparable loss, and their greatest consolation must be in contemplating the purity of his character."



SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

INCLUDING THE CORPORATION OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Spotsylvania was formed in 1721 from Essex, King William and King and Queen, and named for Alexander Spotswood, (sometimes spelled Spottiswood), who